ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 3. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1855. WHOLE NO. 305.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH. }

Sept. 29, '53.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

Lincoln Shirting,

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases* —and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.

General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did*.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps;

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

New Goods! New Goods!

JAMES M. BLAIR

IS now opening a large and elegant assortment of SPRING GOODS, suited to every class of customers. He would respectfully request the

Ladies

to call, before making their summer selections, and would particularly invite their attention to his beautiful silk tissues, berages, muslins, ginghams, &c.

THE GENTLEMEN

will find it to their advantage to examine his varied styles of *Ready Made Clothing*—coats, pants and vests; his summer dress goods, drab'detes, Italian cloths, linens, drills, and vestings. Also, his

HATS,

Silk, Panama, chip, straw, and leghorn.

His fine SHOES, BOOTS, & GAITERS, will compete with any ever before offered in this market. His large assortment of

SADDLERY

has been selected with unusual care.—All cheap for cash. All he asks is a call, for he feels assured every one must be pleased, both with his goods and prices. He WILL sell, as his motto is, "quick sales and short profits."

His friends will remember that he takes all kinds of country produce, at the highest prices—chickens, turkeys, ducks, butter, eggs, &c. April 12—tf

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business*, **R. M. JONES**, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **little lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage; *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

DR. BAIRD'S CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—The Card which I published in your paper of last week, announcing my withdrawal from the K. N's, has brought down the Spectator upon my devoted head in a manner so characteristic in its usual want of decency or truth, that I would not condescend to notice it at all did I not think that the public generally, and many Know Nothings, who would like to escape from the trap in which they have been caught, are interested to hear something more of this matter.

According to the rules of the Know Nothings, as set forth in the columns of the Spectator at different times, and published everywhere by the advocates of the order, I had a right to withdraw from it whenever I chose. If I had this right, neither the Council nor any of its members had a right to arraign me before the public and assail me in the streets and through a public newspaper for exercising a privilege conferred on me, as they admit, by the constitution of the society. This they have done in a most unwarrantable manner, and for reasons very different from those they have assigned. My card contained nothing to justify the attack made on me through the Spectator. I revealed none of the secrets of the order, and merely spoke as I had a right to do of the real purposes and practices of this dangerous association, to warn unsuspecting men from being caught in the trap I had fallen into. Even if I had exposed all I knew about the order to the public eye, I think I should have been perfectly justified. If, as I believe, this association is dangerous to the public liberty, and destructive of the very foundations of public peace and prosperity, and calculated in the end to place all political power in the hands of a few designing demagogues, and to overturn our Republican system of Govment, there can be no higher duty imposed upon me by any rule of moral obligation than that which would dictate to me the imperative necessity of exposing and overthrowing, as far as I was able, an association so full of evil and disaster to the country. My duty as a good citizen is to defend my country and its cherished institutions from the attacks of secret as well as open enemies—to ward off the insidious plottings of midnight conspirators at home, as well as to maintain its independence of foreign or other influences; and I should therefore feel perfectly easy in my own conscience, did the Know Nothings have the power they so much covet, to unmask the whole scheme for obtaining the control of the Government, and rest my defence for doing so upon the virtuous judgment of a patriotic and intelligent people. This course has not yet become necessary, and I await the further progress of events to show whether an order which inculcates an habitual disregard of the truth as the basis of its structure, which succeeds only through the instrumentality of a complete system of deception and fraud, is to be fastened forever upon the country, by threats and abuse and denunciation of those who see proper to leave it. It is not to punish me for what I have done that the Spectator gives up two columns of its last issue to an attack on me. Its real design is to deter other men, who are becoming dissatisfied and unruly, from leaving the order.

But the Spectator denies my assertion that the *practices* of the order are not in conformity to its professions, and that it is a scion of the old Federal Party. I have only to say in reply that the professed objects of this order, as all men who read the Spectator must acknowledge, are hostility to Foreigners and Roman Catholics. It would seem, therefore, that the Councils organised to give effect to these principles would certainly at some of their meetings discuss and consider some of the measures necessary to curtail the influence of the Foreign and Catholic vote. As far as my recollection serves me, I declare that on no occasion have I ever heard either of those matters debated in the Council to which I belonged. *To defeat Thomas L. Clingman for Congress was the substance of all the speeches I ever heard in the walls of a council room, from the night I first entered the order until I left it.* As this is not one of the *principles* laid down in the published platform, I leave it to the public to determine whether the practices of this order conform to its professions.

To prove the identity of the Know Nothings and the old Federal Party, no greater knowledge of the history of political parties is requisite than may be found in their own authorised publications. I was requested some time after I joined the order to assist in circulating a little blue backed Book, called "The Know Nothing Almanac," printed in the city of New York. "This little volume," as the Preface says, "is respectfully offered to the American public as a useful and *reliable* hand book—as a book of reference and study, and as *a class book for the tyro in the American school of politics.*" Well, on page 18 of this "reliable hand book" I find an argument to prove that the Alien and Sedition laws were all right and proper—a thing I did not suppose any party would attempt to justify or revive at this day. After giving certain reasons why these odious laws were enacted, this "reliable hand book" of Know Nothingism proceeds as follows:

"This gave rise to the agitation of Americanism *versus* Foreignism, *and the American or Federal Party* had to contend against the influence of the naturalised Foreigners at the ballot box. But Jefferson was elected by the disaffected "balance of power," and as a reward for services rendered, the time of probation was reduced from fourteen years (the term under Adams' administration) to five years. In 1814–15 the Federalists expressed great dissatisfaction, in consequence of the power and influence of foreigners, *and they were the American party of their time.*"

Will the Spectator's own book satisfy him on this point, or shall I go on to show that the descendants of the same men who assembled in midnight caucusses at Hartford in 1814–15 to oppose their country in an honorable, just and necessary war, are now banded together throughout the New England States, under a new name, for the treasonable purpose of nullifying the laws and constitution of their country, and for abolishing slavery in the South? If the Spectator dislikes the charge of Federalism, let it complain of its New York friends who got up this Almanac, and not of me.

In regard to the rumor that I have joined the "Sag Nichts," I have only to say that it is like a great many other rumors, a made-up lie. I have never joined any secret political organization of any name or character except the so called Know Nothing. If I am forgiven for that I am very certain I will never join another. As to the charge that I have been urged by my friends to withdraw, and induced to do so by promises from them that they would elect me to the Legislature next summer, that is also false. The miserable low fling at me in regard to the number of votes I received when I was a candidate for Superior Court Clerk, is too contemptible to notice, but least it might make a false impression on some one, I will state that there were four other gentlemen running for the same office, and I could not have expected, neither could any other sensible man, that I could get a majority of the entire vote of the county. The charge that I denounced one or two of my relations because I suspected them of being influenced and led by the nose, &c., is also false.

If I have done injustice to the order, the Spectator can easily convince the public of it by publishing the Constitution and By-Laws which govern it. This he does not dare to do; for I here assert that not one in twenty of the members are aware of the anti-Republican and dangerous provisions of some of the laws which govern this society. The conscience of the Spectator is sufficiently elastic to do this, for it has not scrupled to publish whatever might benefit the order, despite of his obligations to keep it secret. If what is favorable to the order may be exposed with impunity, to mislead men into joining it, is not the public entitled to see the other side?—Would I not be justified in exposing its corruption and rottenness? The Spectator may rest assured that its threats cannot deter me from saying or doing as I please in regard to his party. I shall not hesitate to defend myself from the attacks of the bigoted and intolerant crew for whom he speaks, in whatever manner the occasion may seem to demand. I am not to be entrapped by oaths nor forced by threats to relinquish all my privileges as a freeman.

J. S. T. BAIRD.

Asheville, June 19, 1855.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above, I notice another very insolent threat in the Spectator, and an admonition to me to be cautious. He says, "take care, Doctor, we are loading our old American musket that played the very devil with the Hessians during the American Revolution." Now if the Editor of the Spectator expects to deter me by these threats, or any others that he can make, from defending myself from his unwarrantable attacks, or from exposing the corruption and infamy of this secret organization, I can inform the gentleman that he has "reckoned without his host." I am not to be deterred from doing what I conceive to be my imperative duty as an American citizen, by any such threats coming from him or any of his party. What I have said has been said from a sense of duty to my country and to those who are uninformed in regard to the laws, &c., which govern this secret order. I see in another column of the Spectator that the National K. N. Convention, which was held in the city of Philadelphia, has adopted the following resolution:

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforward everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of the subordinate Councils.

Now if it be one of their principles (and certainly no one will deny this) to bind men by their oaths to vote for their nominee, or for their failing so to do, claim the right to reprimand them, I ask why it is that the Spectator has not so published it to the world, while he was publishing other of the more plausible parts of this miserable thing? Ah, gentlemen you dread the light—your fabric is rotten at the foundation—the seeds of its destruction are sown within itself—you know that there are things in that Constitution by which you are governed that will not do to come before the eyes of true hearted republicans and lovers of freedom. I would repeat to the Editor of the Spectator, if there is nothing anti-republican or dangerous about the provisions of the Constitution of the secret order, why just come out and publish the whole thing *verbatim*, as you are now authorized to do by the National Convention, and let the people see what it is, and then they will be the better able to determine whether or not I did right in coming out of it. I am perfectly willing, all things being laid before them, to leave this matter to the sound discretion of the public. Let the people hear it all and then we will see, after they have become thoroughly enlightened upon this subject, whether they will suffer themselves to be duped and imposed upon by a set of designing politicians and miserable party hacks. All this ridiculous boasting that we hear as to the strength of the party in this county, is a humbug. I examined the list as exhibited to me by the Secretary, not a great while before I withdrew, and there were then only 150 members, including those who had already quit the Order. At that very time they were boasting publicly that they had five or six hundred members. I feel confident that since then they have not made a great many accessions, and that they cannot have more than half the number they boast of. I believe they never count anything off for those who withdraw, who by the by, are more numerous by a good deal than they publish. You can hear them boasting after every gathering that they have "*put through*" a large number, but in most instances they are such as have already been *put through* the first degre, and they have just been "*putting them through*" the second—and so it is when they *put them through* the third. It is in this way, by counting the same men over three times that they try to make it appear that they have three times as many members as they really have.

In conclusion, I would just say to the Editor of the Spectator, that inasmuch as he has commenced an unjust war upon me, that I am determined to carry the war "into Africa," and that he may expect, if he persists in his attacks upon me, to see this miserable thing called Know Nothingism, shown up in its true colors, regardless of his threats or of the consequences in any way whatever.

J. S. T. BAIRD.

A KNOW NOTHING VICTORY.

The other day the Whig papers were rejoicing over the success of "Sam" in the whig city of Cleaveland, Ohio. That the people of the South may know who "Sam's" friends were in Cleaveland—on what principles he was successful—and by whom elected, we copy the following statement from the Cleaveland Express, the Know Nothing organ in that city. Speaking of the election it says:

"THE COLORED POPULATION GENERALLY VOTED FOR THE AMERICAN TICKET, DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.—In this they showed good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. They rejoice with us in Sam's triumph over a weak, corrupt Nebraska administration. The colored people are natives, and much better citizens than the hordes of Catholic Irish who are yearly floating to our shores."

The free nigger of Ohio is "much better" than the alien born citizen! This is "American doctrine" in Cleaveland. It goes even further than the doctrine of the Know Nothing Massachusetts House of Representatives, which has passed a bill asserting the *equality* of negro children with the children of poor white persons whether native or foreign born.

Information has been received at Washington of the sinking of the steamer *Australia*, loaded with Government stores for the Sioux expedition, in the Missouri river.

Dr. Keane died of a surfeit, from a roast goose he had partaken too liberally of, whereupon a witling wrote the following

EPIGRAM.

"Here lies Dr. Keane, the good Bishop of Chester,
Who ate a fat goose, and could not digest her.

The purest metal is produced from the hotest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt from the darkest storm.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 28, 1855.

☞Hon. T. L. Clingman will address the citizens of Henderson at Lankford's Store, on Saturday the 30th of June, it being the Saturday immediately preceding Henderson Court.

☞Let every one be sure to read Dr. Baird's scorching letter on the first page of this paper, and then hand it over to his neighbor to read likewise. We need hardly say that he is a gentleman whose statements may be fully relied on in all respects. His opportunities of knowing all things connected with the Know Nothings here, have been of the very best. In fact for months it has been well known that he was a Vice President of the Council here. His statement that not one in twenty of the members of the order have ever seen its constitution and laws, need not be surprising when it is known that the Blue Books containing them are only entrusted to a few, who are deputed to initiate and swear in members. All manner of misrepresentations are made about the ritual, constitution, &c., so as to inveigle as many into the order as possible. When in, they have generally no means of learning the extent of the obligations imposed on them, and are led along like sheep to the slaughter.

His statement as to the strength of the order in this county, will surprise many persons who have been misled by its boasting. There is, however, no reason to doubt its accuracy, as the Secretary exhibited to him the book containing all the names of the members in the county. Though he does not give the Secretary's name, we have no doubt as to who he was. I. B. Sawyer, Esq., was understood to be the holder of that office as far back as our Superior Court, and we have no doubt but that he still holds it, as Mr. John D. Hyman is doubtless still the President of this council.

What are we to think of a system of management by which the members in the country are not only kept in ignorance of the constitution, laws, &c., but are imposed on purposely as to the strength of the order, so that they may be encouraged to hold on to it?—The whole thing, in its principle and in its management, is a fraud, and as such ought to be abandoned.

BAD ARITHMETIC.

We knew that the Spectator was a bad calculator about elections, but it seems equally so in computing money. It says that for the ten years Mr. Clingman has been in Congress he has received as much as $2500 per year. Now if our neighbor will take the long sessions, he will find that both per diem and mileage will not come up to that figure; while for the short sessions (every other year) the whole receipts are much less than half that amount. Taking the term of two years together, it will be found that the average amount is considerably less than our Circuit Judges receive, while the necessary expenses of a member of Congress, however economical he may endeavor to be, are at least three times as great as theirs. In fact we are satisfied that many members of Congress expend more money for printing speeches, documents, &c., to distribute for the information of their constituents, in each session, than the necessary expenses of one of our Judges during his circuit. We might refer not only to the large expenditures unavoidable at Washington, but to the unavoidable ones incident to all political canvasses for a seat in Congress, to say nothing of loss of time. We will be obliged, however, to the Spectator if it will give us the name of any member of Congress who has been more regular in his attendance at Washington, or more faithful to the interests of his constituents, and more vigilant in his efforts to save the public money and advance the general welfare, than Thomas L. Clingman.

☞At the recent examination of the graduating class of Cadets, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, thirty-four gentlemen received diplomas,—among them, Junius B. Wheeler, and Robert C. Hill, of this State. Mr. Wheeler graduated with distinction—standing number five in his class. Fred. L. Childs, son of the late Gen. Childs, also graduated with distinction,—his position being number nine.

In the first class from July next, we discover the names of Charles C. Lee, from this State, and Wm. Gaston, an appointee at at large.

☞A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous, as if he were chasing a dollar.

THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY BROKEN IN TWO!—BIG END FREE SOIL!!

We find the following article in the last Spectator. Its candor is remarkable for that journal :—

WHO THE BOLTERS ARE.—The delegates from the following free-soil States withdrew from and dissolved their connection with the National American Party in the late National Convention in Philadelphia: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Iowa, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Wisconsin—twelve in number, in all fifty-three delegates. The great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and also the States of New Jersey and California, together with all the Southern States, stood firm; these constitute the National party.

It should now be distinctly borne in mind that the National American Party is not in any way, shape, or manner, to be held responsible for any political movements or action in the twelve free-soil States above-mentioned. And let it be borne in mind that the election of John P. Hale to the U. S. Senate from New Hampshire attaches no responsibility to the American party. The Know Nothings of the New Hampshire Legislature may have voted for and elected him, but they were such Know Nothings as the fifty-three, who refused in the late Convention to endorse the American Platform we publish in our paper to-day.

The above statement is substantially true, and the Know Nothings as a National Party have been broken up and destroyed. The Southern portion now constitute a mere sectional party. How was this brought about? In their Convention, when adopting their Platform, they voted by States. For a Platform which united the Southern members, the fifteen slave States voted, and with them California, which is partly settled by Southern men, and New York, where the Know Nothings are so feeble that in the election last fall their candidate for Governor was the hindmost of the three that were running.—Being there comparatively a small squad, they went with the South, and thus it happened that for the Platform *seventeen* States voted, while *fourteen* were against it.

Thereupon the twelve States above named, through their delegates, seceded, and adopted what the Spectator justly calls a Free Soil Platform. Remember that it was in these twelve States that the main strength of the Know Nothings lay, and they constitute the main body of the party. It is these States that have sent so many Free Soilers to Congress. But in the South the Know Nothings have at most elected but *one* member to Congress. No body doubts but what the small sprinkle of members they have in the South are sound men in general, but they have no power, having as yet been defeated in the States of South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, and Arkansas, in the Congressional elections just over. Where they are sound they are powerless; where they are strong they are Abolitionised.

Mr. Clingman's predictions have already been verified. Remember that in his speeches during the present canvass, he declared—calling the people to witness it—in the most emphatic manner, that as soon as the next Congress met the Know Nothing party would be broken in two on the slavery question, because it would be impossible for the Free Soilers of the North to act with Southern men. This prediction has already been verified. The party, seeing it was going to *ruin*, called a National Council to endeavor to patch up a Platform that they could hold together on for the canvass. But they have utterly failed, and have separated into two fragments.

We now seriously call upon all good citizens to look the danger in the face at once, and endeavor to meet it. No better plan can possibly be devised by Satan himself to destroy the Union. If the party is successful in the canvass for President and the next Congress, the North will come in rampant with Abolitionism, while the South, pulling the other way, will be on the opposite extreme. The North, being the majority, will attempt to carry out its views, and thus force the South out of the Union, for the Southern K. N's declare that they will not submit to wrong. Mr. Carmichal himself says, as we understand, that if the Fugitive Slave Law is repealed he is for dissolving the Union.

What is the remedy for these alarming evils? It is for the sound men North and South to act together upon a Republican Platform, as on former trying times, and thus save the Union of the States and the Government. There is in the Union enough sound men, both North and South, to effect this, if they act together as they are disposed to do, and put down these two factions. We call upon all patriots to rally as in the days of Jefferson and Madison, and the country will be safe.

BUSTED UP!—We learn, says the Montgomery (Ala) Journal, that a Know Nothing council in Autauga county, went by the board a few days ago. At its last meeting the members had a hot discussion on the question of dissolving, and it was finally carried by an almost unanimous vote. Thereupon the book was brought out and each member came forward and expunged his name from the roll—when an amusing scramble took place to get to the "foul record" first, some not awaiting for a pen, but dipping their fingers in the ink to draw the black line over their autographs.

☞Mount Vesuvius is said to be now in a state of violent volcanic action.

BOASTING.

The last Spectator comes to us with an amount of boasting unusual even for it. Perhaps its equal can be found among its own files, if we should go back to the days of the two last Congressional canvasses, when it crowed so loudly over Col. Gaither's prospects. In fact nothing but itself can equal its own bragging before an election, and we are reminded of the showman's advertisement, in which it was stated in large capitals on the hand bill—

"*This is the greatest Elephant in the world, except himself.*"

We may say of the Spectator that it is the greatest boaster in the world, except *itself*.—Among other tall efforts in its line, it says that the secret order has seven hundred men in Buncombe. We well remember before the late Virginia election it was said that when Wise spoke in Abingdon twelve hundred "Sams" rose up a in a body before him, to his great dismay. The Know Nothing organ published there, also declared that it had *official* information that there were thirteen hundred members in the county. Yet strange to tell, on the election day the Know Nothing candidate did not get seven hundred votes in all, outsiders included. What become of the other half of the Sams? Had they *vamosed*, or were they like the Irishman's flea, that when you put your finger on him he was *not there!* Let our cotemporary prepare for a similar disappointment. In fact one may even now see through all his loud bragging that he anticipates this thing, for in the same article he talks a great deal about *black sheep, traitors, tories*, &c. What is all this for but to frighten men and compel them to stay in whether they wish it or not? When they are begging men to join they tell them, "try the order, and if you do not like it you can just withdraw at any time." But no sooner is a man in than he is given to understand that unless he stays in, he will be called a renegade, traitor, tory, black sheep, and the like euphonious phrases. Everything about the order is false and fraudulent.

Knowing that what it says about their strength is not true, the Spectator calls most lustily on the members in the county to work hard, so that they may make a showing on the election day, to keep up its credit in some sort. All this, however, is only to save appearances. It knows well that the order is losing ground every where by constant withdrawals. In this county the number is already large, and daily increasing. Among them we might name such prominent members of the old Whig party as Col. Daniel Reynolds, Dr. M. L. Neilson, Wm. B. Baird, and many others, as well as such Democrats as Dr. J. S. T. Baird, (whose communication is in another part of this paper) J. J. Roberts, Esq., Deputy Sheriff, &c.

From reliable authority we are satisfied that more than a third of the members in Cherokee have left the order. About half in Jackson, a large number in Macon—among them Capt. Stephen Munday, the late member of the Legislature from that county. In other counties, as Rutherford, McDowell, &c., we have reason to believe that a still larger proportion have already come out, or have at least avowed their purpose so to do. In fact throughout the District the order is shrinking up like a balloon with a hole in it, or a blown up bladder that has been perforated. And now the blow which the break up at Philadelphia has given it, will soon annihilate it utterly.

DEATH OF A BAPTIST MINISTER.—We are sorry to learn that Professor J. S. Mims of the Furman University at Greenville C. H. departed this life on Thursday last, after an illness of several weeks.

In his death the Furman University has lost an able Professor, the Baptist Church one of its most distinguished Divines, and the community a gentlemen of high literary attainments.

DISCOVERY OF COPPER.—The Keowee *Courier* (Pickens,) says copper has been found in the Tunnell at Turniptop mountain on the Blue Ridge Railroad.

GRAPHIC!

The New York Day Book, speaking of the split up of the recent Know Nothing National Convention, says—

The fag ends of the Whig party, which lately assembled at Philadelphia, under the name of Know Nothings, have exhibited their mischievous propensities in a remarkable degree, and instead of saying something about Native Americanism and foreign influence—the subject they have pretended was the sole one for their deliberation—they kotched a nigger and took him right into their midst and made him the first thing, as he was the last thing in order and out of order. They rolled him over and over, looked at him, kicked him, smelt of him, hugged him, kissed of him, poked fun at him, tickled him with straws, punched him, washed him, spit upon him, and finally greased his head and swallowed him. But this was not the last of him—he wasn't dead yet. Niggers don't die easy. He lay heavy on the convention's stomach—made it sick—it turned pale, was evidently in pain—pretended for a while that it was nothing but wind—gas—it was no go—nigger wouldn't stay swallowed—a gulp—and up he came—fairly spewed out—and with him out went Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, Ohio, and the North Western States.

☞Two brothers are candidates for congress in the Ashland district. (Ky.)

LATEST KNOW NOTHING INVENTION.

The falsehoods heretofore most circulated by the Know Nothings against Mr. Clingman having been flatly contradicted and refuted, seem for the present to have been abandoned. We refer to such lying allegations as the charges that he is a Roman Catholic, that he wished to join the order of Know Nothings, and others of like kidney. As these have received the stamp of falsehood, their places are to be supplied with others equally destitute of truth. It is now being said, as we learn, by several Know Nothings that he has placed considerable sums of money in the hands of persons in Haywood, this county, and perhaps other places, to bet in favor of his election. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that there is not one word of truth in these statements. Though Mr. C. has the fullest confidence in his election, yet he neither bets himself nor advises others to do so. On the contrary, he endeavors to dissuade all persons from betting on the elections in any manner. It is true, however, that he does not conceal from any one his opinions as to the result, and he has doubtless told several of his friends, who have made bets, that he has no doubt they will be winners. We know, however, that he has in several instances expressed his regret to such that they have bet at all.

A LITTLE MORE GRAPE!—PILING IT UP STRONG!!

Below will be found the Card of Messrs. Griffin, Pack and Cantrell, three respectable young men of Henderson county, who wish it understood that they have emerged into the sunlight of freedom, after a brief sojourn in the regions of darkness.

EDITOR OF NEWS:

The undersigned, three young men of Henderson, desire through the medium of your paper to relinquish their allegiance to the secret political society called Know Nothings, and trust the statement they make may be the means of putting other unsuspecting citizens on their guard against the attacks of this secret, midnight crew, whose members are prowling over the whole country, taking advantage of the people, and seducing them into their lodges. We, Mr. Editor, allowed ourselves to become the dupes of these men, believing from the statements made us that their proceedings were republican in all their features. But a little time however elapsed before we began to see things in a different light from what had been represented, and having become satisfied that these midnight lodges are not the places at which white men should be found, we determined to throw off the yoke and vote for one Thos. L. Clingman for Congress.

HORATIO GRIFFIN,
H. W. PACK,
LEVI CANTRELL.

Henderson, June 23d, 1855.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Courier* learns that a tremendous storm of wind, rain, and hail passed over Franklin County, in that State, on Monday last, prostrating the wheat, fruit trees and fences, in every direction. The hail was piled up in some places six feet. The damages are estimated at $100,000.

☞The Greeneville, Tenn., Eagle, of the 21st instant says—"Harvesting has commenced with the farmers. The crop of Wheat in Greene county is probably larger than it has been for several years."

☞A Rail Road meeting was held in the town of Greeneville, Tenn., on the 13th inst., and a large delegation appointed to attend the Convention at this place on the 11th of July. A meeting was also held recently in Jefferson county, Tenn., and delegates appointed.

From all the indications, the Convention here will be a *rouser!*

The calculation that the American candidate would receive the support of many outside the organization, appears to have been erroneous. A strict line of demarkation seems to have been drawn at the polls between the members of the order and the outsiders.

The Spectator in speaking of the Virginia elections makes the above precious confession. But is it not what every body of sense expected? If men do not think enough of this concern called Know Nothingism to join it, will they any where be drawn in to support its candidates? Not in this District, certainly, for the men here who scorn to ally themselves with the order will see it buried a thousand feet deep before they will come forward to sustain its candidates. The outsiders will vote like freemen against the order. The two or three thousand members of which the Spectator boasts, will therefore be completely overwhelmed by the solid phalanx of Republicans, when they march to the polls in August next.

WRINKLES.—"It is said to have been satisfactorily demonstrated, that every time a wife scolds her husband, she adds a *new wrinkle to her face!* It is thought that the announcement of this fact will have a most salutary effect, especially as it is understood that every time a wife smiles on her husband it will *remove one of the old wrinkles!*"

A patent has been taken out in Boston for cleaning fish, by given them snuff; when they sneeze their scales off.

In life we shall find many men that are great, and some men that are good, but very few men that are both great and good.

Happiness is a bird that owns no cage but the bosom.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

An American gentleman, who has the *entree*, at the Court of St. Petersburg, writes in these terms to a friend in New York, largely interested in steam machinery:

"Do not believe that the Emperor Alexander is of any softer material than his father Nicholas, or that he will let England and France off before he has taken the starch out of them. He either has repeated or very soon will repeat plainly the offer his father made to our government. He will give the United States the whole of Russian America (which carries with it immense whale fisheries and the unlimited control of the Pacific coast) for the privilege of buying and fitting out steamships and privateers in our ports.

"As it is now known in Russia that English agents have been permitted to recruit for the Crimean army in New York, the allies cannot complain if the American cabinet accepts this fine offer. In case it does, thirty millions of dollars will be spent among our laborers and mechanics by the Russians, and our clipper built ships will find a prompt market. Alexander speaks English like one born to it, and keeps the run of American papers with surprising accuracy. Soon after his accession he said to a party of Americans who were presented to him, "our countries have at heart one interest in common—to cure England of her mania for giving the law to other nations."

The Asyphyxta Bullets of the Allies.

Speaking of the new projectile which the allies are employing in the siege at Sebastopol, the Philadelphia North American holds the following language:

"But we come to a new feature in the late advices from the seat of war, which, we confess, has staggered our credulity more than anything that has ever reached us from that quarter. It is announced in a despatch from General Canrobert, that the Allies have been throwing comouflets, or stinkpots, into the enemy's fortifications, and that the measure has been eminently successful. If this be true, it merits the contempt of the civilized world. It is a mode of warfare to which a brave and honorable adversary would not descend, and which even a savage might be asbamed to employ. The fortunes of the besiegers must indeed be desperate, when they are driven to expedients so unworthy of this age. Defeat, the most absoluto and mortifying, would be preferable, one would think, to a generous enemy, to a triumph achieved by such cowardly and infamous means. To conquer a gallant foe, whom the usual arts and implements of military science cannot vanquish, by smoking him to death with poisonous gases, is an act at which the moral sense of this century must revolt.

"We have turned with disgust from seeing the hunter, who chased his prey to its den, pile a burning brush heap at the entrance of the refuge, either to force the poor brute forth again, or dill it by suffocation; but that proceeding is tolerable in comparison with the base inhumanity of attempting the capture of a citadel in war by strangling its forces with deadly fumes emitted from smoking missiles."

The Boston Courier, on the same subject, says:

"The best reply to the impudent lecture read to the American people by the London Times, is that so unjust a war as that of the allies, and waged on their part with such savage barbarity, ought to be regarded as a spectacle more 'shocking and revolting' to the civilization of the nineteenth century, than anything which even the rancor and malignity of British journalism have ever accused us of.

"The resignation of Canrobert has puzzled persons on both sides the water, for the excuse of ill-health is evidently a pretext, since he is to remain in the field as General of Division. His successor has an unenviable notoriety for his merciless cruelty, and the resort to the new projectile probably originated with him. Canrobert was perhaps too honorable a soldier to resort to means so despicable, and therefore voluntarily resigned, or was required by the unscrupulous French government to do so, that Pelissier might have full authority to work out his nefarious scheme. It is to be doubted, however, whether this will be attended with more success than the idle and absurd waste of powder and ball upon the fortress which the Russians have defended so heroically; and as it is a game which both sides may play, there seems to be no reason why the garrison should not, in retaliation, annoy the besiegers with the same kind of weapon."

A SUGGESTION WORTH ATTENTION.—In the Greenville Patriot of the 7th inst. Judge O'Neall makes the following suggestion as to scaling the Blue Ridge, which is worthy of thought on the part of those familliar with these matters, and acquainted with the country along the proposed route. It is as follows:

"Permit me to suggest, that taking up the course of your present road and running almost due north to the ridge between South and Middle Tyger, you will have passed through very much the centre of your District, and will have attained a point to which Spartanburg, by the way of Mount Zion, can easily come, and to which also a line from Laurens can be run. These several interests being combined, the mountain can be scaled—their ways will be opened to the western commerce, by your town, by Laurens, and by Spartanburg. A road will be thus built also connecting Greenville and Spartanburg, and thus bringing the old Piedmont line of travel within 70 or 80 miles of connection with the great Central Railroad of North Carolina. Cannot this be carried out?"

AN IRISH AMERICAN.—A writer in the California Pioneer says that, on the plank road near Southwich's Pass, an inn or hotel is kept by a native-American Irishman, whose sign exhibits the harp of Ireland encircling the shield of the United States, with the mottoes:

"Erin go Unum."
"E Pluribus Bragh."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the 7th inst., in one of the tunnels of the short line of the Cincinnati Railroad. The tunnel caved in, killing five men, and burying six others under the ground.

Mr. Caldwell's Card.

LINCOLNTON, June 1st, 1855.

To the voters of the 7th Congressional District:

Having at the Mecklenburg Court, announced that I was a Whig candidate to represent you in the next Congress, I take the present occasion to withdraw my name from all connection with this distinguished position. It is unnecessary, perhaps, for me to give all the reasons which have induced me to adopt this course. I hope, however, to have your forbearance while I make a short exposition of the causes that have led to it.

At the solicitation of many prominent men of the District, who addressed me as a *Whig*, I determined to canvass the District in opposition to Mr. Craige. This was pretty generally known by my personal friends, prior to the 4th day of March last, and before the Know Nothing party, as I believe, had obtained any considerable foothold in Western Carolina. A few weeks afterwards, I was informed by a gentleman who was admitted into my warmest affections, of two things, first—that this new party contained one-half, if not more, of the voters in the District, and second—that I must join it. Having an opinion of my own, I dissented to both of his propositions. Again and again, were his visits repeated and his overtures rejected—finally, his perseverance prevailed on me to abandon my position, although my opinions were maintained, and I became a member entitled to all the privileges of the party.

The very evening that I had, under a treaty of peace, become an involuntary volunteer, in the service of "the magnanimous Mexican," it was intimated to me that I might take a second position in the new party, that is, that I might have the privilege of taking a place in the ranks and fighting for some body else. The "planing mill" convention met, no lights being in the room by which it could be seen who was worked upon. The discovery in the morning was, that I was planed down and snugly *stowed* away. This did not coincide altogether with my views of propriety, so I availed myself of the opportunity of announcing myself a candidate that day, in order to resume the position which had been so inconsiderately abandoned. I am now both out and off, out of the party and off the canvass. May I be pardoned, fellow-citizens, for presuming to speak a warning word to those of you, who have been accustomed to battle for the principles promulgated by Mr. Clay, and expounded by Mr. Webster. If I am, then listen to my voice when I say beware of attaching yourselves to the Know Nothing party. You will be told that it is a national party, which alone can, and will, save the *Union*, the CONSTITUTION, the SOUTH. The obligation (as published,) of the 3d degree, is relied upon as the chief panacea *after* the mild cathartic of the first and second, has purged the country of Romanists and foreigners. You will observe that the regular course of the faculty is reversed in the new practice—salts first and then calomel, instead of blue mass and seidlitz afterwards. I must confess that I do not appreciate fully the efficacy of this oath. Every individual who takes a seat, either in the Presidential chair or in the Senate or Representative Chamber, swears to support the Constitution of the United States. If this oath solemnly taken in the face of day, under the eye of an individual, both legally and morally qualified to administer it, will not preserve the Union, the Constitution, and of consequence, the South, I must be pardoned for doubting the virtue of an obligation—a *higher* obligation of a "higher law" party. Do you understand how an obligation, taken with the right to dispense with it at pleasure, is to accomplish that which patriotism fails to do? Do you understand how an obligation or a resolution to vote *down* Douglass and Chandler, Shields and Mitchell, while the permission to vote *up* Seward and Wilson Fessenden and Durke, is to preserve the Union?—Can you tell me where is the justice of venerating Taney for his integrity, and praising Campbell for his fidelity and capacity, and damming them for their religion? Can you tell me why I a Southern man, shall spurn a foreigner and embrace a Yankee abolitionist? This enquiry cannot be answered satisfactorily. Yet, the Know-Nothing party commands the former and tolerates the latter. It is difficult to perceive that 24,000,000 of Protestants are endangered by the presence of 2,000,000 of Catholics, while 7,000,000 of slave owners are secure in the presence of 15,000,000 of abolitionists. Verily it is not so. The Know-Nothing party is a foil, given by the North to the South, as mariners throw "a tub to the whale." While our eyes are wandering in search of "false tokens," the barbed harpoon is savagly driven into our vitals, and we perish, fighting an imaginary foe and trusting to the honor of a known one. This is a senseless position for sensible men to occupy. Let me intreat you as Southerners, to avoid it. If you are Whigs—opposed to Democracy and Know-Nothingism combined, it is your duty to take the lesser evil.—Mr. Craige is a Democrat, Mr. Stowe both Democrat and Know-Nothing. I shall give my vote to the former with as much pleasure as I should give it to the gallant Kerr, if I were a citizen of the Guilford District.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. A. CALDWELL.

POPULAR VAGARIES.—Gov. Wright, of Indiana, has declared Clay county, within that Commonwealth, in a state of insurrection.—The "free and enlightened citizens," in return, offer a reward for the Governor's head. The cause of these adverse movements is the attempt of the citizens to amuse themselves and show their sovereign power by destroying a canal, and trampling upon the authority by other acts of violence and outrage, and the determination of the Governor to vindicate the laws. The Indianapolis Journal says that there is very serious danger that the citizens of the neighborhood, injured by these canal outrages, will be excited by a renewal of them to such a degree as to take the law into their own hands, and punish mob outrages by mob vengeance, as there are enough men interested in the preservation of the canal, to crush the whole nest of Clay county outlaws at once. Such are the evil consequence of mob rule.

An old bachelor, who edits a paper somewhere in the western country, puts "Melancholy Accidents" as a head for marriages in his paper.

The snow on the great ridge of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire, was 30 feet deep, it is stated, on the 1st of June.

[For the News.]

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

MARION, N. C., June 23, 1855.

At a rail road meeting held in the Court House in Marion, McDowell county, Dr. J. C. Newland was called to the Chair and E. C. Neal appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the liberal Charter granted by the last General Assembly for the extension of the Central Rail Road from Salisbury to the Valley of the French Broad River; and as a means of securing united action of the friends and others interested in the said extension, that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held in Statesville on the 4th day of July.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the News and the Spectator for publication.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen under the first resolution—C. T. N. Davis, C. S. S. Corpening, J. C. Whitson, E. S. Hull, S. J. Neal, B. L. Burgin, A. Burgin, John Isbell, A. M. Erwin, J. S. Erwin, A. W. Lancaster, Wm. Murphy, Jos. Conley, E. C. Neal, G. W. Lytle, R. W. Folger, Sam'l Deal, A. L. Erwin, Robt. Garvin, D. L. Perkins, Wm. Halyburton, J. A. Reel, T. Wilson, Gen. A. Burgin, J. L. Carson, Wm. Carson, T. Lytle, sr., Robt. Burgin, A. Conly, Thos. Hemphill, M. Higgins, A. Higgins, G. W. Glass, S. Dysart, Jacob Moore, J. S. Brown, J. Brown, J. H. Greenlee, T. Y. Greenlee, B. F. Bynum, Jas. Ledbetter, M. Hall, I. Morris, J. K. Neal, B. Bracket, George Carson, Geo. Gorden, H. Presnell, John Carson.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. C. NEWLAND, Ch'n.

E. C. NEAL, Sec'y.

[For the News.]

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps it would interest some of your readers to learn how Know Nothingism prospers on our side of the river.—We have, as you know, Mr. Atkin, a densely populated settlement here, and "Sam" has but two sons in all our beat, and they are ashamed of their political daddy. We are Southern Rights men here, "up to the hub," and intend to vote for T. L. Clingman.

Allow us to commend you, Mr. Editor, for the bold and gallant stand you have taken in defence of true Republican principles. Three cheers for Clingman!

Dick's Creek, Buncombe, June 25.

COME OUTERS.—The Nashville Union says, a letter from Dresden tells of FORTY-FIVE Know Nothings withdrawing from the councils on the day after Gov. JOHNSON spoke there. The following from the Memphis Appeal, shows that the good work is progressing in other parts of the District:

From a telegraphic dispatch received yesterday from Somerville, we learn that twelve Know Nothings at that place withdrew from the Know Nothing wigwam. The re-action is now taking place, and all who went one eye on "Sam," are quietly withdrawing.

THE TURKS.—In a late appeal to the House of Lords in support of a peace policy, Earl Grey stated that as many as half a million of people have now lost their lives—Russians, Turks and Allies—in supporting or attacking a government and people (Turkish) the most fanatic, cruel, barborous and unprincipled that ever existed in the world.

ANOTHER WEAPON OF WAR.—The Bee says that a gentleman in Ipswich has invented a machine, which is capable of throwing, with great force, one hundred cannon balls in a minute; and this without the use of powder or any other explosive agent. Centrifugal motion is the principle by which the power is obtained, and the inventor is confident that the instrument would be very efficatious in repelling assaults, defending forts, and in throwing red hot shot at a vessel or into a town.—*Worcester Telegraph.*

EXCELLENT COUNCIL.—Two things to be kept—your word and your temper. The former when dealing with a printer, and the latter when disputing with a woman. This may be difficult, but can be done by getting a couple of chapters of Job by heart.

In Europe, people take off their hats to great men; in America, great men take off their hats to the people.

The following is from the Washington Union:

"Blackwell, who choked the lady in the cars and robbed her of a servant girl, has been married to Lucy Stone. Justice is sometimes slow, but always sure."

Elegantly dressed ladies appeared in the fashionable promenades of New York city last week with the old fashioned hoops in the skirts of their dresses.

☞ Somebody suggests that the American party, to render it perfect, needs a fourth degree, under which members will pledge themselves not to seek office. There would not be much knocking at that door.

☞ A mass meeting of the Whigs of St. Mary's county, Maryland, was held at Leonardtown last week, at which strong resolutions were passed denouncing the Know Nothing party, its principles, action, and organization.

A correspondent says: "For the benefit of your numerous subscribers, I will send you what I have found to be the best method to keep the yellow-striped bugs from vines. I have used it for more than thirty years, and never have known it to fail. Take the feathers from a hen's wing and dip them in spirits of turpentine, and stick one or two in a hill, and after every shower dip them over again."

A BEAR FIGHT IN VIRGINIA.—A Mr. Simons and his two sons had a desperate encounter with an old she bear and her three cubs, on the 25th ult., upon the South Fork, Hardy co., (Va.) They finally succeeded in killing the old bear and securing the cubs, after a very hard fight.

The negro boy who murdered Miss Thornton, near Gaston, Sumter county, Ala., has been burned to death on the spot where he perpetrated the horrid deed, says the Linden *Jeffersonian.*

SIMPLE AFFINITY.

Some WATER and OIL,
One day had a broil
As down in a glass they were dropping,
And would not unite,
But continued to fight,
Without any prospect of stopping.

Some PEARLASH o'erheard,
And, as quick as a word,
He jumped in the midst of the clashing,
When all three agreed,
And united with speed,
And SOAP was created for washing.

DEATH FROM THE STING OF A LOCUST.—We are informed, says the Athens (Ala.) Herald, by a gentleman, whose veracity and reliability we can vouch for, that a youth in the adjoining county of Lawrence, while out fishing one day last week, was stung by a locust, from the effects of which he died almost instantly. He had caught several with the intention of using them as bait, and put them in his hat for safe keeping, when one of them stung him on the head, causing the effect above stated.

A change of pasture makes fat calves.

Mathematical and Classical SCHOOL.

THE exercises of the subscriber's School will be recommenced on Monday the 2d July.

STEPHEN LEE.
Near Asheville, N. C.

June 28th, 1855. w2

EXTRA COURT.

IN pursuance of an order made at April Term, 1855, there will be a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law opened and held for the county of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on Monday the 23d day of July, proximo. J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clk.*

June 28th, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

Temperance Celebration.

Reems' Creek Division, No. 198, S. of T. will celebrate the Fourth of July, proximo, and invites all neighboring Divisions to participate in the celebration. The Declaration of Independence will be read by *R. S. Gage*, and a Temperance Address delivered by *Rev. J. M. Carlisle*; after which the public will be invited to partake of a *Picnic Dinner*, given by the Ladies. The public generally are invited to attend.

J. T. WEAVER, R. S.

june28

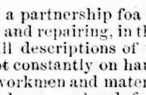
MARBLE.

I have now in Asheville a quantity of Marble Tomb Stones for sale, from Cherokee county, N. C. It is finely finished, and equal in quality to the best Italian. Those who wish to purchase can call and examine for themselves.

I will do any engraving upon Head Stones, &c. that may be desired.

june28tf THOS. HART.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.



TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership foa the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Buggy Poles, Carriage Poles, Single Trees, Splinterbars, bent and straight Shafts, Spring Bars, &c., kept constantly on hand.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishmenmt, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

June 28, 1855. 1y.

WHEAT MARKET. SPRINGS' MILLS.

I wish to purchase three or four hundred thousand bushels of good merchantable wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

Charlotte, from its facilities of transportation, is one of the best inland markets in the Southern States. I have erected large Merchant Mills contiguous to the Railroad, capable of grinding three hundred barrels of flour per day, and to keep them running I must have wheat. So bring it along, if you want the highest figure for it.

I am prepared to grind for toll. If you want flour whose brand will be sufficient to sell it in any market in the world, here is the place to have it manufactured. These Mills have already made a reputation not inferior to any in the country.

LEROY SPRINGS.

June 28, 1855. 3m.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

FLOUR, FLOUR.

ATTENTION, ALL ye FLOUR EATERS!

We have on hand a superior article of Flour—Telford's best make—at $5 per sack; also a small lot in barrels, at $10.

Come quick, if you want any "Flour doings," as we can't keep it. Also on hand a very superior article of Corn Meal.

J. M. BLAIR & Co.

June 7, 1855.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sale of Highly Improved CATTLE.

ON TUESDAY the 3d of July next, will be sold at Hendersonville, Henderson county, N. C., a part of the herd of IMPROVED CATTLE of the late Col. M. R. Singleton, consisting of Ayreshire and Durham Cattle. The Bull Prince Albert, of this herd, was purchased for Col. Singleton by A. B. Allen & Co., of N. York, from the stock of Ayrshire Cattle selected by Mr. Patterson, Vice President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Scotland, for Capt. Nye.

The following Cattle will be offered:

5 Cows with their Calves.
1 Two year old Heifer,
6 One year old Heifers.
3 Two year old Bulls.
2 One year old Bulls.

June 21, 1855. tsd

TAKEN UP,

AND entered on my Stray Book, according to law, by James Alexander, living 12 miles from Asheville, on the south fork of Turkey Creek, a certain horse MULE, of the following description: A dark bay, with a small white spot in his face, and a small white spot behind his left ear, supposed to be caused by the bridle; shod behind; supposed to be 4 years old; tail and mane shaved off. Said Mule was appraised on the 12th day of June at $80.

R. P. WELLS, *Ranger.*

June 21, 1855.

R. DON WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 14, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car wheels and Axles; Horse Powers of various patterns, Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS,

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

Repairs.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or on the flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and sati-factory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for manchinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, *Agent.*

March 29, 1855.

Hack For Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a new Hack, neat and substantial.

GEORGE MILLER.

May 31, 1855.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Whereas John Brown of said county has been acting as an Officer to wind up his business, from November, 1854, until April Court at Asheville, 1855, and then and there I did dismiss him the said Brown, and forbid him acting as an Officer in any way; this is to inform the public that I do not intend to be held accountable for his acts in any way. R. P. MERRELL, Sh'ff.

June 4th, 1855. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

Dr. J. D. Boyd & Dr. J. M. Stevens

HAVE associated in the practice of *Medicine.* All applications will meet with prompt attention. Office, south end of Court House.

Asheville, May 3, 1855. tf

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1856.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 1, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 14th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mass.	1,400	1 200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2 600	2.400
At Gosport, Va.	1,400	1,200
	5,400	4,800

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1856; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1856; unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1855, and the 1st day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder-clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1855, and the first day of January, 1856, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces, and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Abe's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz. one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the yard, when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork, will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid, and by some 'sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them with a drawing of the barrel, on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 8846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 14, 1855. 303—4w.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

Henry Davis
vs.
Elizabeth Davis.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Elizabeth Davis, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

H. T. Burnett
vs.
Nancy Burnett.
Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Nancy Burnett, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

A. B. Shooler
vs.
Eliza Shooler.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—It is ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the Defendant, Eliza Shooler, to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court at office the 15th day of May, 1855. J. J. HOOPER, *Clk.*

JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,

COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

William Welch
vs.
Elizabeth Welch.
Petition for Divorce:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant in this case is a non-resident of this State—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for three months, notifying the said Defendant, Elizabeth Welch, personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Jackson at the court-house in Webster, on the 3rd Monday in September next, to plead, answer, or demur to petition filed, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness, J. J. Hooper, Clerk of said Court, the 15th day of May, 1855.

J. J. HOOPER. *Clk.*
JOS. KEENER, *Dep. Clk.*

June 14. 3m Printer's fee $6.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000 Beaver Skins,
1,000 Otter "
10,000 Coon "
10,000 Gray Fox "
10,000 Red Fox "
10,000 Black Fox "
10,000 Wild Cat "
20,000 Mink "
50,000 Opossum "
50,000 Rabbit "
50,000 Muskrat "

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber wishes to inform his old patrons and the public generally, that he will be prepared to accommodate all persons wishing to have *Wool Carded*, in good style, and with more promptness than heretofore—having purchased another machine, which will enable him to do twice the amount of carding in the same time that one could do it. Come on, then, with your Wool well washed, picked and greased, and good Rolls will be made every time, if the wool is right.

Terms as usual, 6 1-4 cents per pound for plain wool; 8 to 10 cents for mixing—in cash or wool. The pay required invariably when the Rolls are taken away.

J. S. WEAVER.

Reems' Creek, April 19, 1855.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when ih his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

BLANK WARRANTS

For Sale at this Office.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' articles, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Fine Soaps, Cologne Water, Hair Oils, Extracts, &c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

☞ Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, guot, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

March 1, 1855—tf.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.

Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.

March 15, 1855—6m.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Attention, Tailors!

A Tailor who is sober, industrious, and a good workman, could do a first rate business by locating at the Isabella Mine, Ducktown, Tenn. For any further information apply to

J. M. DAVIDSON, & CO.

Ducktown, Tenn. May 24, 1855—6t.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds, and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Cleveland, by Olmstead, Elyria, Plato, Brownhelm, Vermillion, and Huron, to Sandusky.

From Cleveland, by Ohio City, East Rockport, Rockport, Dover, North Ridgeville, Elyria, Amherst, Henrietta, Birmingham, Florence, Berlinville, Milan, Norwalk, Monroesville, Four Corners, Lyme, Bellevue, Clyde, Foremont, Black Swamp, Woodville, Stony Ridge, Perrysburg, and Maumee City, to Toledo.

From Cleveland, by Warrensville, Barry, Chagrin Falls, Bissell's, Bridge creek, Auburn, Welsfield, Parkman, Nelson, Garrettsville, Windham, Braceville, [and] Willow Dale, to Warren.

From Cleveland, by Euclid, Mayfield, Chester X Roads, Fowler's Mills, Munson, Claridon, Huntsburg, Windsor, Orwell, Pheps, Lindenville, Williamsfield, South Shenango, Pa., Hart's X Roads, to Meadville, Pa.

From Cleveland, by Newburgh, Bedford, Macedonia Depot, Swisburgh, Hudson, Earlville, Franklin Mills, Ravenna, Rootstown, Atwater, Limaville, Marlboro', Alliance, Mount Union, Sandy, Bayard, Hanoverton, Ingraham, Summitville, Hammondsville, and Mouth of Yellow creek, to Wellsville.

From Clinton, by Chippewa, New Prospect, and Old Hickory, to Canaan.

From Columbus, by Grove Port, Lithopolis, and Green Castle, to Lancaster.

From Columbus, by Worthington, Lewis, Centre, Constantia, Alum creek, Delaware, Leonardsburg, Ashley, Westfield, Cardington, Mount Gilead, Iberia, Galion, Livingston, Shelby, Greenwich Station, Greenwich, New London, Rochester Depot, North Rochester, Wellington, La Grange, Grafton, Rawsonville, Copopa, Columbia Station, Olmstead, Berea, and Rockport, to Cleveland.

From Columbus, by Park's Mills, Blendon, Central College, Maxwell, Galena, Sunbury, Centreburg, and Mt. Liberty, to Mount Vernon.

From Columbus, by Hilliards, Darby creek, Unionville Centre, Millford Centre, Woodstock, and Brinton, to Urbana.

From Columbus, by Gohannah, Hope, Johnstown, Utica, and Martinsburg, to Bladensburg.

From Columbus, by Clintonville, Worthington, Williamsville, Stratford, Delaware, Norton, Waldo, Marion, Grand Prairie, Little Sandusky, Upper Sandusky, Synochtee, McCutchinville, Tiffin, and Fort Seneca, to Fremont.

From Columbus, by Shadeville, South Bloomfield, Circleville, Chillicothe, Waller, Waverly, Piketon, and Lucasville, to Portsmouth.

From Columbus, by West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Selma, and Cedarville, to Xenia.

From Columbus, by Harrisburg, Palestine, Mount Sterling, and Bloomingburg, to Washington c. h.

From Columbus, by Grove City, Georgesville, Harrisburg, Palestine, Mount Sterling, Duff's Fork, Pancoastburgh, and Bloomingburg, to Washington c. h.

From Crestline, by Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, Forest, Dunkirk, Johnstown, and Lima, to Delphos.

From Constitution, by Belpre, [and] Decatursville, to Federalton,

From Corwin, by Clayton, to Union.

From Coolville, by Carthage, Lodi, and Alexander, to Albany.

From Cumberland, by Freeland's, Chandlersville, and Richardsville, to Zanesville.

From Cumberland, by Nobleville, Sarahsville, and Whigville, to Summerfield.

From Coshocton, by Munnsville, Chili, New Bedford, Buena Vista, Shanesville, and Dunee, to Deardoff's Mills.

From Coshocton, by Roscoe, Warsaw, Walhonding, Millwood, and Monroe Mills, to Mount Vernon.

From Coshocton, by Canal, Lewisville, and Bakersville, to Canal Dover.

From Coshocton, by Rural Vale, and Mohawk Valley, to New Castle.

From Coolville, by Lottridge, Mull's, Garden, Shade, and Pleasonton, to Lee.

From Dayton, by Dodson, Gordon, Greenville, Mount Heron, Hill Grove, Union, City, Ia., Harrisville, Winchester, Parker, Farmland, Selma, Smithfield, Muncietown, Yorktown, Chesterfield, Anderson, Pendleton, Woodbury, Fall creek, Alfont, Germantown, and Laurence, to Indianapolis.

From Dayton, by Henby, and Bellbrook, to Spring Valley.

From Dayton, by West Charleston, Chambersburg, Vandalia, Hyattsville, Troy and Piqua, to Sidney.

From Dayton, by Hyattsville, and Troy, to Piqua.

From Dayton, by Little York, Union, West Milton, and Pleasant Hill, to Covington.

From Deaverton, by Portersville, and Chapel Hill, to Trimble.

From Deerfield Village, by Hopkinsville, Dallasburgh, Brown's Stone, Goshen, Belfast, and Gwensville, to Batavia.

From Darlington, by Enon Valley, Petersburg, New Middleton, Poland, Boardman, Canfield, Ellsworth, Frederick, Palmyra, Edinburg, and Campbellsport, to Ravenna.

From Deersville, by Stillwater, and Rush, to Gnaddenhutten.

From Defiance, by Washington Centre, Farmer, Millford Centre, to Newville, Indiana.

From Defiance, by Brunersburg, Snooksville, Cranesville, and Hicksville, to Panama.

From Defiance, by Ayersville, New Bavaria, Ridgeland, Medary, Sugar Ridge, and Macomb, to Finley.

From Delaware, by Patterson, Richwood, Wilkins, York, and Raymond's, to East Liberty.

From Delaware, by Kilbourne, Nimmon's Cross Roads, and Bloomfield, to Mount Liberty.

From Delaware, by Radnor, to Prospect.

From Delphos, by Fort Jenning's, to Kalida.

From Dinsmore, by Fryburgh, to St John.

From Dover, by Coe Ridge, Olmstead, and Copopa, to Strongville.

From Defiance, by Brunersburg, and Evansport, to Bryan.

From Dover, by North Dover, Avon, and Sheffield, to Black River.

From Dresden, to Wakatomica, West Carlisle, New Guilford, and New Castle, to Walhonding.

From Dungannon to Hanoverton.

From Eagle, Hancock county, to Lima.

From Eagle, by Arlington, Clement, Finley, Van Buren, Woodburg, Portage, Bowling Green, and Lovett's Grove, to Perrysburg.

From Eaton, by Sugar Valley, to West Florence.

From East Westville, by Pottersville, to Mahoning.

From Ellsworth, by Berlin Centre, North Benton, Deerfield, Atwater, Randolph, Suffield, and Mogadore, to Middlebury.

From Elyria, by Laporte, Rawsonville, Grafton, Litchfield, Chatham, Lodi, Burbank, and Golden Corners, to Wooster.

From Elyria, by Carlisle, to Oberlin.

From Elyria, by Plato, to Black River.

From Elyria, by Laporte, Grafton Station, Grafton, Litchfield, Chatham Centre, Lodi, Burbank, and Golden Corners, to Wooster.

From Erie, Pa., by West Mill creek, Swan Centre, Fairview, Girard, Springfield Cross Roads, West Springfield, Conneaut, O., Amboy, Kingsville, Ashtabula, Saybrook, Geneva, Unionville, Madison, Perry, Painesville, Mentor, Willoughby, [and] Wickliffe, to Cleaveland.

From Euclid, by Collamer, and East Cleaveland, to Cleaveland.

From Fairview, by Sewellsville, Smyrna, Freeport, Cadwalader, Tippecanoe, and Rush, to Tuscarawas.

From Finley, by Canonsburg, Croghan, Beaver Dam, and Blue Lick, to Lima.

From Finley, by Oak Ridge, Gilboa, [and] Buckeye, to Kalida.

From Finley, by Gilboa, and Medary, to Defiance.

From Finley, by Big Lick, and Stoner, to New Haven.

From Finley, by Benton Ridge, Pendleton, and Pleasant, to Vaughnsville.

From Franklin Mills, by Streetsboro', Aurora, Bissell's, Russell, Chester Cross Roads, South Kirtland, and Kirtland, to Mentor.

From Fremont, by Bettsville, Fitz Henry, Stoner, Risdon, Cass, and Van Buren, to Finley.

From Fremont, by Riley Centre, West Townsend, Castalia, and Venice, to Sandusky.

From Fremont, by Greensbury Cross Roads, and Rollersville, to Montgomery Cross Roads.

From Fremont to Port Clinton.

From Fruendburg, to Louisville, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

From Galion, by Caledonia, Marion, Larue, Hale, Rushylvania, Bellefontaine, De Graff, Quincy, Pemberton, Houston, Spear's Landing, Hardin, Cowan's Station, and Sidney, to Union City, Ia.

Grom Gallion, by Corsica, [and] McEwen's Cross Roads, to Lexington.

From Gallion, by Leesville Cross Roads, Liberty Corner, and De Kalb, to Tiro.

From Gallipolis, by Racoon Island, South New Castle, Hereford, Swan creek, Green Bottom, Miller's, Haskellville, and Quaker Bottom, to Guyandotte, Va.

From Gallipolis, by Wilksville, and McKinster's, to Lee.

From Gallipolis, by Addison, Cheshire, Silver Run, Salisbury, Pomeroy, Chester, Alfred, and Tupper's Plains, to Coolville.

From Gallipolis, by Shivener, Smith's, Bay's Bottom, and Miller's, to Haskellville.

From Gallipolis, by Pine Grove, Vinton, and Ewington, to Wilkesville.

From Gambier, by Millwood, Danville, Nonpareil, Humphery's Villa, and Killbuck, to Millsburg.

From Germantown, Farmersville, and Enterprise, to West Alexandria.

From Geneva, by Austinburg, Jefferson, Denmark, West Pierpont, Pierpont, Penn Line, Pa., and Line Mills, to Harmonsburg.

From Geneva, by Harpersfield, Cork, Turnbull, Hartsgrove, Windsor, Messopotamia, Bundysburg, and Farmington, to Parkman.

From Georgetown, by White Oak Valley, New Hope, Sicily, Sardinia, Mowrystown, and New Corwin, to New Market.

From Georgetown, by New Hope, Mount Orab, Pueble, and Five Mile, to Fayetteville.

From Georgetown to Ripley.

From Gettysburg, by Webster, to Jacksonville.

From Granville to Fredonia.

From Granville, by Alexandria, Johnstown, Reynolds, Van's Valley, Sunbury, Bershire, and Alum creek, to Delaware.

From Gratis, by Enterprise, to West Alexandria.

From Greenville Pa., by Kinsman, Williamsfield, Andover, Richmond, Denmark, Pierpont, and Monroe Village, to Kingsville, O.

From Greenville, by Abbottsville, Sampson, and Ithaca, to Castine.

From Greenville, by Woodington, Mississinawa, Seven Mile Prairie, Fort Recovery, Macedon, Cold Water, Montezuma, Celina, Boetia, Mercer, Mendon, and Anglaize, to Van Wert.

From Greenville, by Abbottsville, Arcanum, Pittsburg, Ludlow, Center, and Clayton, to Dayton.

From Greenfield, by Good Hope, to Washington.

From Guilford, by Leroy, to Lodi.

From Hagerstown, by El Dorado, to Eaton.

From Hamilton, by Millville, and Bunkerhill, to Reilly.

From Hammondsville, by Cope's Mills, Croxton, Wattsville, Scroggsfield, Carrolton, Leavitt, Rose, New Cumberland, and Tabor, to New Philadelphia.

From Hamilton, by Rosseville, Darrtown, Morning, Sun, Fair Haven, Beechy Mire, Ia., and Boston, to Richmond, Ia.

From Hamilton, by Rossville, Seven Mile, Collinsville, Somerville, and Camden, to Eaton.

From Hanoverton to New Garden.

From Hillsboro', by New Petersburg, to Greenfield.

From Homer, by Brandon, to Mount Vernon.

From Humphreysvilla, by Ridge, and New Princeton, to Warsaw.

From Huntsville, by Roundhead's, West Newton, Donnell's, Westminister, Lima, Allentown, Middle River, and Delphos, to Van Wert.

From Hillsboro, by Russell's Station, Lynchburg, Westboro', and Blanchester, to Loveland.

From Inverton, (Ironton) in Lawrence county, by Lawrence Furnace, Mount Vernon Furnace, Olive Furnace, and Washington Furnace, to Oak Hill, in Jackson county.

From Inverton, (Ironton,) to Gallipolis.

From Jackson, by Oak Hill, Gallia Furnace, McDaniels, Waterloo, Aid, Simmon's, Russell's Place, and Quaker Bottom, to Guyandotte, Va.

From Jackson, by McGhee's Store, Keystone, Ginton, and Anselin, to Cheshire.

From Jackson, by Green Meadow, and Reed's Mills, to McArthur's.

From Jackson, by Maybee's, Levi, Jackson Furnace, Bushy Fork, and Sciota, to Portsmouth.

From Jackson, by Berlin Cross Roads, Dawkin's Mills, Buckeye Furance, Wilkesville, Ledie's, and Langsville, to Rutland.

From Jacksontown, by Thornville, New Salem, and Pleasantville, to Lancaster.

From Jacksontown to Newark.

From Jacksonville, by Greenwood, to Lomarus.

From Jacksonville, by Brock, North Star, Cranberry Prairie, Carthagena, and Montezuma, to Celina.

From Jamestown to Jeffersonville.

From Jamestown, by Bowersville, and Bloominton, to Wilmington.

From Jersey to Columbia Centre.

From Kalida, by New Bavaria, Napoleon, West Barre, Essex, Ohio, Etna, Lyons, and Baker's Corners, to Adrian, Mitch.

From Kenton to Hale.

From Kenton, by Dudley, Marseilles, Warpole, Bowsherville, to Upper Sandusky.

From Kenton, by Huntersville, Hog creek, and Herring, to Lima.

From Kingsville, by Monroe Village, Pierpont, West Pierpont, Denmark, Richmond Centre, Leona, Andover, Williamsfield, West Williamsfield, Kinsman's, West Salem, and Maysville, to West Greenville, Pa.

From Kinsman, by Johnsonville, to Warren.

From Lancaster, by Sugar Grove, Logan, Pattonville, Nelsonville, Chauncey, Athens, Hebbardsville, Woodyard, Donnington, Harrisonville, Rutland, and Salisbury, to Pomeroy.

From Lavona, by Lena, German Centre, Lockport, and Pulaski, to Bryan.

From Lafayette, by Tradersville, to Mechanicsburg.

From Lancaster, by Clearport, and Middlefork, to South Perry.

From Lancaster, by Dumontsville, Baltimore, and Millersport, to Hebron.

From Lancaster, by Bremen, Crosanville, Ashbury, Pike, New Lexington, Oakfield, Morgansville, and Malta, to McConnelisville.

From Lancaster, by Carroll, Lockville, Pickerington, Reynoldsburg, Black Lick, Ovid Hope, and Harlem, to Galena.

From Lancaster, by Jefferson, Winchester, and Waterloo, to Grant Post.

From Lancaster, by Carroll, Canal, Winchester, and Grovesport, to Columbus.

From Lebanon, by Red Lion, and Springborough, to Franklin.

From Leesville, by Sherrodsville, and New Cumberland, to Zoar.

From Lima to Mercer, via Arcadia, and Mendon.

From Lima to St. John's.

From Locust Grove, by Marble Furnace, Gustine, Tranquility, and Youngsville, to Eckmansville.

From Locust Grove, by Lovett's Bell, North Uniontown, and Marshall, to Hillsboro'.

From Logan by Staitsville, Pike, New Lexington, Rehoboth, and Buckeye Cottage, to Fultonham.

From London, by Cross Roads, Bloomingburgh, Washington c. h., Convenience, and Frankfort, to Chilicothe.

From Lowell, by Regnier's Mills, Gardner, South Olive, and Olive, to Sharon.

From Lynchburg, by Dodsonville, Princeton, Buford, Sicily, White Oak Valley, and New Hope, to Georgetown.

From Malta, by Chapel Hill, and Sunday creek X Roads, to Straitsville.

From Malvern, in Carroll county, to Leesville.

From Mansfield, by Lexigton, Belleville, Butler, Shaler's Mills, Maple Grove, Fredericktown, Mount Vernon, Utica, and St. Louisville, to Newark.

From Mansfield, by Shelby, Plymouth, New Haven, Centretown, Havana, Pontiac, Monroeville, and Bloomingville, to Sandusky.

From Marion, by Big Island, Cochranton, Marseilles, Mount Blanchard, Blanchard Bridge, Ashery, to Finley.

From Marion, by Letimberville, Bucyrus, Chatfield, Attica, Reedtown, and Sherman, to Bellevue.

From Marion, by Wilson, and Rush creek, to Richwood.

From Marysville, by New California, and Jercome, to Dublin.

From Marysville, by Mount Victory, Kenton, and Mount Washington to Finley.

From Marysville, by Boke's creek, to Kenton.

From Massillon, by Canal, Fulton, Clinton, Nimisila, Akron, Cubyahoga Falls, and Stow, to Hudson.

From Massillon, by Navarre, Bolivar, Zoar, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, Gnadenhutten, Port Washington, Newcomerstown, White Eye Plains, and West Lafayette, to Coshocton.

From Marysville, by Allen Centre, Coberley's, West Middleburgh, East Liberty, Raymond, and Zanesfield, to Bellefontaine.

From Mayfield to Gate's Mills.

From McArthur's by Elk Swan, Casboro', and Ewing, to Logan.

From McConnellsville, by Malta, Pennsville, Chester Hill, Bartlett, North Union, Decaturville, and Filmore, to Little Hockhocking.

From McConnellsville, by Malta, Pennsville, Stockport, Brown's Mills, Watertown, Barber, and Harmer, to Marietta.

From Medina, by Mallet's creek, Litchfield, Penfield, Wellington, Brighton, East Clarksfield, Clarksfield, and Hartland, to Norwalk.

From Middletown, by Le Sourdsville, and Princeton, to Port Union.

From Milan by Sandusky.

From Milford, by Mulberry, Goshen, Butlersville, Pleasant Plain, Blanchester, and Westboro', to New Vienna.

From Milford, by Belfast, Edenton, and West Woodville, to Blanchester.

From Millersburg, by Berlin, Winesburg, and Deardoff's Mills, to Bolivar.

From Millersburg, by Nashville, to Loudonville.

From Milford, by Perrin's Mills, Marathon, Monterey, Fayetteville, Dodsonville, Allenburg, and Economy, to Hillsboro'.

From Millersburg, by Berlin, Walnut creek, and Shanesville, to Canal Dover.

From Millersburg, by Nashville, Greersville, Brownsville, North Liberty, Shaler's Mills, Palmyra, Waterford, and Pulaskiville, to Mount Gilead.

From Millersburg, by Oxford, Killbuck, Van Buren, and Ridge, to Warsaw.

From Millersburg, by Benton, Mount Hope, Mount Eaton, and West Lebanon, to Massillon.

From Minerva, by New Franklin, Mount Union, Mahoning, Limaville, and Atwater, to Edinburg.

From Morristown, by Olive Hill, Barnesville, Somerton, and Malaga, to Woodsfield.

From Morrow, by Rochester, Clarksville, Sligo, Wilmington, Wilson's Station, Sabina, Washington c. h., New Holland, Williamsport, Circleville, and Amanda, to Lancaster.

From Mount Gilead, by Smith's Mills, and Whetstone, to Corsica.

From Mount Gilead, by Iberia, Galion, Leesville, West Liberty, De Kalb, and Siro, to Plymouth.

From Mount Gilead, by Andrew's, and Shunk's, to Lexington.

From Mount Gilead, by Burne's Corners, and Harmony Township, to Sparta.

From Mount Vernon, by Democracy, Jelloway, Loudonville, Big Prairie, Wooster, Madisonburgh, Old Hickory, Guilford, Medina, Brunswick, Strongsville, Middleburgh, Parma, Brooklyn, and Ohio city, to Cleveland.

From Mount Vernon, by Gambier, Wolf, Bladensburg, New Guilford, West Bedford, Tyrone, and Roscoe, to Coshocton.

From Newark to Granville.

From Newark, by Thornville, Somerset, Maxville, Logan, Plymouth, McArthur, Charleston, Berlin, Jackson, and Sciotoville, to Portsmouth.

From Newark, by Chatham, Sylvania, Appleton, and Croton, to Sunberry.

From Nashport, by Perryton, Fallsburg, and Martinsburg, to Utica, From New Brighton, by Darlington, Palestine, Washingville, Salem, Damascoeville, Mount Union, Barryville, Canton, Massillon, West Brookfield, East Greenville, Dalton, Number One, and East Union, to Wooster.

From Newville, by Hastings, and Barne's, to Mansfield.

From New Hagerstown, by Lamartine, Kilgore, Shober's Mills, Amsterdam, and Nebo, to Moore's Salt works.

From New Lisbon, by Gaver's, McKaig's Mills, Dungannon, Hastingsville, and Mechanicstown, to Carrollton.

From New Lisbon, by East Fairfield, East Palestine, and Unity, to Enan Valley.

From New London, by Fitchville, Olena, and Bronson, to Norwalk.

From New London, by Clarksfield, Wakeman, Florence, and Furnace, to Vermillion.

From New Market, by Berryville, and Fairfax, to Youngsville.

From New Market, by Fincastle, Ashbridge, and Russellville, to Ripley.

From New Market to Carrollton.

From New Paris, by Concordia, New Madison, and Fort Jefferson, to Greenville.

From New Paris to New Westville.

From New Philadelphia, by Stone creek, Rogersville, and Bakersville, to Chili.

From New Portage, by Norton Centre, Western Star, Wadsworth, and River Styx, to Medina.

From New Richmond, by New Palestine, Mount Pisgah, Locust Corner, Batavia, Owenville, Newtonsville, Edenton, West Woodville, and Blanchester, to Edwardsville.

From Newton's Falls to Milton.

From North Fairfield, by Ripleyville, to Greenwich Station.

From Norwalk, by Peru, North Fairfield, and Steuben, to New Haven.

From Oberlin to La Grange.

From Orange to Youngstown.

From Oneida Mills to Leesville.

From Oxford, by Mixersville, Ia., Springfield, and Whitcomb, to Brookville.

From Painsville, by Hillhouse, Thompson, South Thompson, Montville, and Huntsburg, to Middlefield.

From Painesborough, in Highland county, to Tranquility.

From Painesville, by North Bloomfield, to West Greenville, Penn.

From Piketon, by Gibson, to Flat.

From Paulding to Charloe.

From Piqua, by Lockington, Houston, Wynant, Loramies, Minister, New Bremen, St. Mary's, Kossuth, Deep Cut, Arcadia, Delphos, Doylestown, Dog creek, Murat, Charloe, to Junction.

From Pittsburg, by Courtneyville, Sewicksville, Sewickly Bottom, Economy, Baden, Freedom, Beaver, Rochester, New Brighton, Darlington, Enon Valley, East Palestine, New Waterford, Columbiana, Salem, Damascoville, East Westville, Alliance, Mount Union, Marlboro', Maxino, South Rome, Louisville, Canton, Massillon, North Laurence, Baugleman, Orrville, Wooster, Millbrook, Big Prairie, Plympton, Slireve, Londonville, Perryville, Lucas, and Mansfield, to Crestline.

From Perrysburg, by Miltonville, and Weston, to Gilead.

From Petersburg, by New Springfield, North Lima, and East Lewistown, to Columbiana.

From Poland, by East Lewistown, to Columbiana.

From Poland, by Youngstown, Girard, Niles, Warren, Champion, Southington, Farmington, Parkman, Burton, Claridon, Chardan, Concord, and Painesville, to Fairport.

From Polk, by Albion, West Salem, Lodi, and Lafayette, to Medina.

From Portsmouth, by Rockville, Vanceburg, Stout's, Mahala, Concord, Ebersole's Warehouse, Manchester, and Maysville, to Cincinnati.

From Portsmouth, by Sciotoville, Wheelersburg, Franklin Furnace, French Grant, Hanging Rock, Ironton, Coal Grove, Greene's Store, Burlington, Guyandotte, Va., Quaker Bottom, Miller's, Swan creek, Green Bottom, Hereford, South New Castle, Raccoon Island, Gallipolis, Point Pleasant, Addison, Cheshire, Silver Run, and Salisbury, to Pomeroy.

From Portsmouth, by Scioto, to Iron Furnace.

From Powhattan Point, by Captiana, Armstrong's Mills, Beallsville, and Pilcher, to Malaga.

From Providence, by Gilead, Shunk, Medary, and Buckeye, to Pleasant.

From Rainsborough to Tranquility.

From Ravenna, by Shalersville, Freedom, and Gerrettsville, to Hiram.

From Recovery, by St. Henry's, and St. John's, to Minister.

From Republic to Bucyrus.

From Republic, by Adam's, and Butternut Ridge, to Green creek.

From Reedtown, by North Norwich, to Steuben.

From Ripley, by Decatur, Eckmansville, and North Liberty, to Youngstown.

From Risdon, by Brown's Corners, and Bloom, to Woodbury.

From Rochester, Pa., by Beaver, Industry, Smith's Ferry, Little Beaver Ridge, O., Calcutta, Cannon's Mills, New Lisbon, Buck's, New Garden, New Alexander, New Chambersburg, Moultrie, New Franklin, Paris, and Ozanburg, to Canton.

From Richmondale, by Londonderry, Eagle Mills, and Bloomingsville, to Logan.

From Salinesville, by Mechanicstown, Scrogsfield, Harlaem Springs, Kilgore, Germano, and Fife, to Cadiz.

From Sabina, by Quinn's Mills, and Lee's creek, to Highland.

From Salem, by North Georgetown, to Winchester.

From Salem, by New Albany, Canfield, Orange, Ohls Town, Warren, Bristolville, North Bloomfield, Orwell, Rome, Morgan, Eagleville, and Jefferson, to Ashtabula.

From Sandusky to Toledo.

From Sampson, by Abbotsville, to Greenville.

From Seven Mille, by Jacksonborough, West Elkton, Gratis, West Alexandria, Lewisburgh, Euphemia, Hagerstown, Castine, and Fort Jefferson, to Greenville.

From Senecaville, by Buffalo, and Dyson's, to Cambridge.

From Sharonville, by West Chester, Bethany, and Monroe, to Blue Hill.

From Shelby, by De Kalb, and Sulphur Springs, to Bucyrus.

From Sharp's Forks, by Pleasant Valley, Woody's Mill, Rosseau, and Chaneyville, to McConnellsville.

From Sheffield Lake, by Avon Lake, to Dover.

From Sidney, by Pratt, Quincy, De Graff, and Logansville, to Bellefontaine.

From Shalersville, by Streetsboro', Hudson, Peninsula, Ritchfield, and Hinckley, to Brunswick.

From Somerset to Jacksontown.

From Sidney, by Valentia, Dinsmore, Wapahkonetta, Lima, Kalida, and Franconia, to Charloe.

From Simmon's Run, by Mohawk, to New Castle.

From Sinking Spring, by Byington, Morgan's Fork, Jasper, Piketon, Beaver, and Meadow Branch, to Jackson.

From Somerset, by Rehoboth, New Lexington, Pike, Whippstown, Sundy creek, Hartleysville Cross Roads, Trimble, and Millfield, to Athens.

From Springfield, by Donnellsville, and New Carlisle, and Fair Mount, to Troy.

From Springfield, by Tremont, and Terrehaute, to Northampton.

From Springfield, by Harmony, Vienna Cross Roads, Summerford, West Jefferson, and Alton, to Columbus.

From Springfield, by Enon, Fairfield, Kneisly, and Harshmansville, to Dayton.

From Springfield, by Urbana, West Liberty, Bellefontaine, Huntsville, New Richland, Belle Centre, Kenton, Sylvia Forest, Carey, Whartonsburg, Adrian, Tiffin, Watson's Station, Green Spring, Clyde, Castalia, to Sandusky.

From Springfield, by Mechanicsburg, Milford Centre, Marysville, Little Mill creek, and Scioto Bridge, to Delaware.

From St. Clairsville, by East Richland, Uniontown, Flushing, and New Athens, to Cadiz.

From St. Clairsville, by Corinth, Jacobsburg, Captina, Ring's Mills, Armstrong's Mills, Beallsville, Woodsfield, Pilcher, Hunter, Lampsville, and Demos, to St. Clairsville.

From St. Joseph's, by William's, Centre, Key, and Brunersburg, to Defiance.

From St. Joseph's, by Artic, Hamilton, Ia., Steubenville, Angola, Flint, and Brushy Prairie, to Lima.

From St. Mary's, by Celina, Skeel's Cross Roads, New Corydon, Ia., Timber Lost, Linn, Grove, Vera Cruz, Bluffton, Murray, Markle, and Huntingdon.

From St. Mary's, by Celina, Neptune, Boetia, Mercer, Shane's Crossing, Willshire, Pleasant Mills, Ia., Decatur, Monmouth, and Root, to Fort Wayne.

From Steubenville, by Bargar's Shop, to Mount Pleasant.

From Steubenville, by Winterville, Richmond, Annapolis, Germano, New Rumley, Scioto, Conolton, New Hagerstown, Leesville, Rockford, and New Philadelphia, to Canal Dover.

From Steubenville, by Island creek, and Knoxville, to New Somerset.

From Steubenville, by Wintersville, Bloomingdale, Hopedale, Cadiz, Cassville, Moorefield, Smyrna, Londonderry, Antrim, Winchester, and Cable, to Cambridge.

From Steubenville, by Browning's Mills, Island creek, Knoxville, New Somerset, Mitchell's Salt Works, Moore's Salt Works, Croxton, Salineville, Inverness, and West Beaver, to New Lisbon.

From Steubenville, by Winterville Cross Roads, Richmond, East Springfield, Amsterdam, Harlem Springs, Carrolton, New Harrisburg, and Waynesburg, to Canton.

From Strasburg, by Frieburg, to Paris.

From Sunbury, by Vail's Cross Roads, Porter, Sparta, Fredericktown, and Shaler's Mills, to North Liberty.

From Sunbury, by Porter, Kinston Centre, Nimmon's Cross Roads, Marengo, Bennington, and Lincoln, to Mount Gilead.

From Sunfish, by Jonesville, and Rocky Narrow, to Woodsfield.

From Sunfish, by Bare's, to Sardis.

From Toledo, by Genoa, Elmore, Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue, Monroeville, Milan, Norwalk, East Townsend, Wakeman, Camden Station, and Oberlin, to Grafton Station.

From Toledo, by Java, Ai, Parcher's Corners, Emery, Blanc, Deer Lick, Domestic, Bridgewater, Nettle Lake, Fish creek, Indiana, and Angola, to Lagrange.

From Tiffin, by Adams, Green Spring, Clyde, York, North Ridge, Townsend, and Castalia, to Sandusky.

From Tiffin, by Bascom, to Stoner.

From Tiffin, by Republic, West Lodi, Flat Rock, Bellevue, Groton Centre, and Cook's Corner, to Sandusky.

From Toledo, by Hardy, Swantown, Delta, Essex, Ottokee, Zedron, Allston, Elmira, West Unity, and Durbin's Corners, to Bryan.

From Troy, by Covington, Robinson's, and New Harrison, to Greenville.

From Tupper's Plains, by Long Bottom, to Chester.

From Twinsburg, by Solon, Orange, and Atwater, to Edinburg.

From Union, by Centre, West Baltimore, and Ithica, to Castine.

From Upper Sandusky, by Belle Vernon, Sycamore, Mexico, Melmore, and Bloomingville, to Republic.

From Upper Sandusky, by Browntown, to Marseilles.

From Urbana, by Westville, St Paris, Allen's, and Fletcher, to Piqua.

From Urbana, by Westville, Millerstown, Careysville, Palestine, and Plattsville, to Sidney.

From Urbana, by Westville, Baker, Christiansburg, and Casstown, to Troy.

From Van Buren, by Portage Cross Roads, Ten Mile creek, North Ridge, and Belmore, to Ridgeland.

From Vaughnsville, by Gomar, Delphos, Van Wert, and Recruit, to Fort Wayne, Indiana.

From Walhonding, by Tiverton, and Danville, to Democracy.

From Wapahkonetta, by Unionopolis, Waynesfield, Roundhead, and McDonald, to Kenton.

From Warren, by Bazetta, Hecca, Greensburg, Phelps, New Lyme, and Lenox, to Jefferson.

From Warren, by Lordstown, North Jackson, and Ellsworth, to Salem.

From Washington, by New Gottengen, Senecazille, Mount Ephraim, Sarahsville, Olive, Sharon, Gardner, South Olive, Regnier's Mills, and Claytona, to Lowell.

From Washington c. h., by Staunton, Moon's, Leesburg, and Samantha, to Hillsboro'.

From Washington c. h., by Jeffersonville, South Solon, Grape Grove, Jamestown, New Jasper, Xemia, Eureka Mills, and Bellbrook, to Centreville.

From Washington c. h., by Convenience, Austin, and Frankfort, to Chillicothe.

From Waterville, by Groveland, Lavona, West Barre, Ridgeville Corners, and Oak, to Bryan.

From Waynesville to Springboro'.

From Wellsville, by Glasgow, West Point, New Lisbon, Franklin Square, Salem, North Bermingham, North Benton, Deerfield, Edinburg, and Campbellsport, to Ravenna.

From Wellsville, by Inverness, Salinesville, Hastingsville, Norristown, and Augusta, to Minerva.

From Wellsville, by East Liverpool, Little Beaver Ridge, and Ohioville, to Achor.

From Wellersville, Columbiana county, by Knoxville, Richmond, Bloomingdale, Smithfield, Mount Pleasant, and Colerain, to St. Clairsville.

From West Jefferson, by West Canaan, Darby creek, Darby Plains, Rose Dale, Mechanicsburg, and Mutual, to Urbana.

From West Jefferson, by Wahoo, to Mechanicsburg.

From West Liberty, by Pickerltown, to Delaware.

From West Milton, by Lawyer, Painter creek, and Poplar Ridge, to Greenville.

From West Union, by Wagoner's Ripple, Stout's, Rockville, and Friendship, to Portsmouth.

From Wheelersburg, by Junior, Kelley's Mills, Elizabeth, Campbell, Patriot, and Thurman, to Vinton,

From Wheeling, Va., by Martin's Ferry, O., Colerain, Mount Pleasant, Adena, Harrisville, Short creek, Cadiz, Deersville, Feed Spring, Ulricksville, New Philadelphia Canal, Dover, Strasburg, Deardoff's Mills, Frease's Store, Mount Eaton, and Apple creek, to Wooster.

From Wheeling, Va., by Bridgeport, O., St. Clairsville, Lloydsville, Morristown, Hendrysburg, Fairview, Middleburn, Washington, Cambridge, New Concord, Norwich, and Bridgeville, to Zanesville.

From Wheeling, Va., by Short creek, Warrington, O., Woolsburg, Steubenville, O., Jeddo, Elliotsville, Port Homer, and Mouth of Yellow creek, to Wellsville.

From Williamsburg, by De La Palma, Union Plains, Buford, and Nevin, to New Market.

From Williamsburg, by Sardinia, and Fincastle, to Scott.

From Wilkesville, by Eagle Furnace and Winton Furnace, to McArthur.